

The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at Four Dollars a year, payable always in advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year, always to be paid in advance.

* Persons remitting \$10 in advance, free of postage, shall have three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year. \$2 will pay for six months. \$1 will always be charged for the Tri-Weekly, and 50 cents for the Weekly, during the Legislative sessions.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional insertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, \$5. All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the cash; or no attention will be paid to them. (C) Postage must be paid.

Political Mysteries of Indianapolis.

CHAPTER VII.

"The State Sentinel promises us some startling exhibitions of the wire-workings of certain political schemers at the Capitol, which will no doubt be a rare treat to its readers. Their outrageous misconduct must be very glaring when even the Sentinel's eyes are opened to it. Why every body knows that there are men in the whig ranks and men in the democratic ranks at Indianapolis, who seem to think that all the offices, State and National, were designed for their express benefit, and who hold their hands ready to catch all the plums which the people shake off about the first Monday in August. From such a juncture the Sentinel ought always to have kept aloof, instead of pandering to it, as we fear it has already done. We repeat what we said last week, there is corruption at the capital, and that corruption will be displayed in the election of a U. S. Senator the ensuing winter. We shall wash our hands of it, and as far as our columns go, handle the larks without gloves.—Goshen Democrat, Aug. 28.

Nothing could more appropriately follow the article of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, and our comments thereon, which constituted our preceding chapter, than the above paragraph from the Goshen Democrat. To be sure, we might, considering the long time that the Goshen Democrat has known us, have had some slight claims to its "generous confidence"; but, as all men are more or less selfish, and as even "the honest will hear watching," we do not feel disposed to complain very bitterly at its unfounded fears. We recollect, too, the words of the great poet, that "trifles light as air, are to the jealous, confirmation strong as proof of holy writ."

It is trifles productive of such an effect, which so impels the Democrat, in speaking of the schemers at the Capitol, to say that "their outrageous conduct must be very glaring when even the Sentinel's eyes are open to it;" and that "from such a juncture the Sentinel ought always to have kept aloof, instead of pandering to it, as we fear it has already done."

Expressions like these will be sufficient to satisfy those of our friends in this quarter who have heretofore been doubtful on this point, of the necessity which exists on our part, of "defining our position" in relation to these personal matters, so explicitly, that it can be no longer misunderstood, even at a distance, or by those personally unacquainted with it.

If the Democrat, after having read our statements in part relative to the Fort Wayne Sentinel, is still in doubt relative to the position we have always held towards the Junto, let him enquire directly of them. They can tell him whether we have ever winked at or pandered to their corrupt or selfish purposes; and we are quite willing to let their testimony be received upon this point.

These unfounded suspicions of our truckling to sinister influences here, on the part of our Northern friends, grew out of circumstances immediately following the Democratic triumph of 1843. We will relate a few of those circumstances as much for the information of the people, as to try and set our northern friends right, if it be possible to do so.

In that year, it will be remembered, the Democratic party had elected Gov. Whitcomb and a democratic majority in the Legislature. There were to be elected by the Legislature a President of the State Bank, and an Auditor and Treasurer of State, State Printer, and other officers of less importance. The "Morrison family" were very particularly wrathful at us, because, as they alleged, we had the audacity to prefer Wm. J. Brown as a candidate for Congress, to either James or A. F. Morrison, who had both aspired to the nomination. Though they could in truth make no charges of undue intermeddling or unfairness against us, that was no extension. They suspected that we preferred Brown to either of the Morrises, and that was enough to prompt them to avenge the injury on the first occasion that offered itself. Consequently our defeat for the State Printing was determined upon; and we were told, that the declaration was repeatedly made around the 5th judicial circuit by Judge Morrison, that a man named Eckles, who for several years had been a strong personal and political friend of ours, had been pitched upon to aid in the scheme, and that it would and should be accomplished, let the consequences be what they might. We mention these facts to show the relation which personally existed between us and the most active members of the Junto, at that period, when the Goshen Democrat thinks we were "pandering" to them.

But notwithstanding this was the true state of affairs at that time, it was perhaps about a month after the result of the election was known, that A. F. Morrison, with another gentleman, thinking perhaps it would facilitate their plans to make fair weather on all sides, called at our office. After talking over the result of the election in general terms and the officers to be elected, A. F. Morrison wound up with a remark like this, if not in the very words: "Now I'll tell you what it is, gentlemen; if we only just play our cards right, we can keep all these offices in our hands just as well as not."

Mark how easily we could have reconciled all difficulties with these men about the State Printing! What a chance for a reconciliation and union! Did we embrace it! Ask A. F. Morrison, if his memory is long enough to recollect it, if we did not at once protest against the proposition; ask him if we did not remark to him, that, to say nothing about honor and liberality, it was bad policy; that it was the policy which had always kept the State whig; that, if he tried to carry it out, when the Legislature met, he would find himself in the condition of the boy to whom Franklin gave two apples, and on offering a third, the child, in his eagerness to grasp it, dropped them all! Ask him if we did not assert that we had deserving men at the South, and at the North, who had done as much for our party as men in the centre, and were as much entitled to the offices, if they desired them; that a fair division was the true policy, and that anything else was unfair and unjust, and that if we attempted to grasp all we should be justly denounced as a set of greedy cormorants, and be denied any thing.

This was what we said and felt, and it may be readily supposed that the friendly feelings of the Morrises were not very much increased towards us in consequence.

The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 11, 1845.

[Volume V Number 12]

Now let the Goshen Democrat turn back to our files, if he has them, and read an article in the paper of September 19, 1843, under the head of "the spoilsman and the spoils," for confirmation of what we say as to our relation towards the men here, to whose misconduct and selfish designs it supposes we had "pandered." It will find the following expressions from us:

"The selection of NEW MEN OUT OF INDIANAPOLIS, to fill the important offices of State, is what we have always been in favor of personally, and have freely so expressed ourselves to our friends in various parts of the State."

And again, at the conclusion of the same article; we repeated the same sentiment in this language:

"Our sympathies have never yet been so circum-scribed, as to be insensible to the delinquencies of our own locality, or to the merits or claims of others. And as to the partitioning of the fruits of a victory achieved by the valiant efforts of ALL, and in which ALL have an equal interest, we shall regard, as we have ever endeavored to do, the interest of the State at large, and the integrity of the party as a whole, rather than the imaginary claims of any individual or any locality. If the Legislature, in selecting incumbents for the offices to be filled this winter, should be so fortunate as to elect the best men, no matter from what quarter of the State, and men who will faithfully and honestly discharge their duties, we will venture to say that the people will be satisfied, and so shall we."

Now if our Northern friends did not understand these declarations, or did not believe them, the old Junto here did both; and they then swore in their wrath that the Sentinel should be superceded by a new paper. Their bitterness has been accumulating and concentrating from that time to this, until, desperate, they have made a public outbreak, and brought the matter before the people for arbitration and settlement.

Now the cause of the misapprehension of our Northern friends consisted simply in this: They were right as to the existence of a selfish and unprincipled Junto here, but were wrong as to the men who were included in it. In the attacks therefore, which were made by them three years ago, they were like men fighting in the dark, and hit friends as well as foes. They will pardon the apparent harshness of the comparison; we do not intend it offensively, but to illustrate the fact. But harsh as it may appear, it is hardly strong enough to answer the purpose, because, at the time we speak of, the blows which were given fell only upon the heads of true men, as true as any living, and thus tended to aid the selfish designs of the Junto. It was such circumstances as these, that led us to misapprehend their true position, as well as they ours. We long ago, however, satisfied ourselves that we were mistaken in those impressions, and we think we can ultimately satisfy them that their fears in regard to us were equally groundless.

A Few Extracts.

We had at first thought we would not publish any extracts from our private correspondence; but it comes in so fast, that we are over-compelled to give a few, that our friends may see that we have much to encourage us in our course. Thanking the writers, one and all, for the interest manifested, we submit the following without further comment.

LOGANSPORT, Sept. 1, 1845.
Messrs. Chapman:—Enclosed please find two dollars for the Sentinel for a year from this date. This is the mode every Democrat should take to express his disapprobation of the suicidal policy of Morrison & Co."

PARKE COUNTY, Sept. 1, 1845.
Gents:—The attempts of Morrison & Co. to establish a newspaper at Indianapolis should rally every true Democrat in the State in your behalf; and I have no hesitation in saying that every thing I can do in good report and evil report you have stuck manfully and nobly to the great interests for which we have been contending. And now when victory has perched on our standard, I have no idea that others shall claim the fruits of a victory, in effecting which, the "Sentinel" has more than done its duty. Located at the seat of Government, the official organ of the party, it has been placed in a position where it had the power of effecting more good than all the other papers in the State. That it has used its position and its power most successfully, must be acknowledged by every man who has the good of our cause more at heart, than his own selfish interests."

As it had the power for good, so had it also the power for evil, if it had listened to those who desired to control it; and who, failing to do so, would no doubt gladly break it down, that the State may again be made whig; whereby, by management and bargaining, a share of the plunder might be thrown to them. We know that the writer could not have the least disposition to detract from the able services of any of the Democratic papers, nor under the influence of this Junto; nor would we claim having done but our humble share of the duty enjoined on us. To them all, the Democracy is indebted for their noble triumph; and we desire no better backers and assistants than can be found in the Democratic editorial ranks in Indiana. We do not intend that these remarks apply in the least to such papers as the Political Beacon, edited (I) by Ex-Cashier Dunn, and the family.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Sept. 1, 1845.
Messrs. Chapman:—I regret that a few discontented spirits should seek to destroy your business by establishing another Democratic (!) paper at Indianapolis. The Democracy of this section generally believe that it will be productive of injury to our success, and that, instead of harmony and union, we shall have distraction and disaffection. The new concern may possibly drag out a few short months of existence, and then it will either go down to the "Tomb of the Capulets," or join our adversaries. I predict this kind, that did not result in the same way. You may rest assured that I shall do all I can to aid you, because, although I may occasionally differ with you in relation to particular points, as a general thing I admire your bold, fearless, determined, persevering course, and shall be glad to see you retain your present position, and command the same good wishes and feeling from the Democracy of Indiana, that your past valuable and efficient services in the good cause have entitled you to."

We could give many more of a similar character as the above, and some which go more into particulars, but deem the above sufficient at this time.

How Profound!

A correspondent, who professes to know something about matters and things, desires to "know how long we think it will be before one of the partners of the new Democrat will become sole owner of all that the other has." As that is no business of ours, he must answer it himself. We understand Mr. Covington to be a moral, if not religious man; and one fully qualified to take care of himself. But we repeat, we have no desire to intermeddle with such private matters unless compelled, or in justification.

On the 17th ult. Col. H. C. Flanagan, of St. Joseph county, was killed by lightning while sitting in his house. Mr. F. was a member of the Indiana Legislature, in the session 1842-3.

Opinions of the Press.

The following is from the Western Argus, of Aug. 30, published at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

INDIANA.—THE PRESS.—We exceedingly regret to see a proposition to establish a new democratic paper at Indianapolis, along side of the "Sentinel." It is a truth that it is to be deplored, that one democratic paper at that point is not too well patronized; and the Messrs. Chapman, with their indomitable industry and fact, made the experiment successful, could a paper be made to stand. They have now a very fair patronage, and in the main their paper is acceptable to the democracy proper of the State. The democratic ought, therefore, to frown upon any attempt to put it down by means of another establishment.

It is a truth which no man, acquainted with the politicians and politics of Indiana, can deny, that there now is, and ever has been, a few malcontents, mere hangers-on to the democratic party in Indiana, whose ambition is, and ever has been to CONTROL the whole democracy of the State. And nothing has kept the leaders of this clique in the traces but the ultimate hope of acquiring the ability to wield the influence of power, and force the alternative of submission on the part of the hundred to one who do not harmonize in sentiment with them in regard to prominent men.

The present they regard as their time to strike, being that the democratic majority is small and they are tenacious of its maintenance, much sacrifice of feeling and opinion, it is well understood, would be made by the prospecting to perpetuate the hard killed, and the last gleam of sunshine will be snuffed out with a dangerous vitality. At the mere sound of "divorce of Bank and State," hordes of hired emissaries and Bank robbers will besiege the very kneading troughs of legislation, and bribery and corruption will stalk abroad at noonday with all the pomp and circumstance of a Democratic Convention. If they discover that their arguments cannot avail against a Democratic preponderance so overwhelming, so as to defeat the measure altogether, their recourse will be to do so, to spoil it of its efficacy, so to reduce its fair proportions and weaken its energy, as to render it comparatively useless and inoperative. No effort, which long cultivated sophistry can suggest, will be spared to defeat the intentions of the framers, by the introduction of cunningly devised sections, or even apparently unimportant amendments, which they will endeavor to pass by a vote of the majority, but which will be so framed as to be relinquished by speculating brokers without an effort. Not they indeed! They must be driven off by the strong arm of the law, or they will retain their hold whilst an ounce of blood remains.

Here, then, there will come up a fresh occasion for the display of the fire and firmness of the noble old Jackson. May Congress and the President meet the impending storm as he would have met it!

Cassius M. Clay.

The N. Y. News justly condemns the editorial course of Cassius M. Clay, as being marked by a "foolish and fool-hardy fanaticism, instead of rational and manly sense and courage." Though the proceedings of the citizens of Lexington may have been wrong and unlawful, there is certainly some allowance to be made for the gross provocation which led them to act as they did. Any man, as the News observes, may run a muck, but that is not enough to raise him to the moral dignity of martyrdom. As a specimen of the temper of the True American, Mr. Clay's paper, take the following extract from an editorial article, which was the immediate cause of provocation to the citizens:

"Remember, you who dwell in marble palaces, that there are strong arms and fiery hearts, and iron plates upon the breast, and a silver plate on the forehead, and a smooth-skinned woman on the ottoman! When you have mocked at virtue, denied the agency of God in the affairs of men, and made rapine your honied faith, tremble, for the day of retribution is at hand, and the masses will be avenged!"

Upon this the News remarks:

"If this was not a direct stimulation to the colored class to dash through the 'panes of glass,' with those same 'strong arms and fiery hearts and iron plates upon the breast,' and a silver plate on the forehead, and a smooth-skinned woman on the ottoman,' we are at a loss to imagine any way calculated more expressly to suggest the amiable little hint. We are only astonished that Mr. Clay was not dealt with in a very different fashion by the husbands, fathers, and brothers of the aforesaid 'smooth-skinned woman'—on her account at least, if not for the sake of their own throats, which, of course, are assumed to have been first cut from ear to ear by the 'strong arms and fiery hearts.'"

It is evident that he at least was no man for the high position which he assumed, when he undertook to publish in a slaveholding community, a paper purporting to aim at persuading them to voluntary emancipation. He may have plenty of brute courage, and in common with most enthusiasts, may be not afraid to die; but he is evidently a mere vain and vulgar fanatic, altogether below the level of his own ideas, fanatically denominated by it, like a child or a slave; not its intelligent master, like a man or a man of sense. Bah! Is that all there is of Cassius M. Clay! What right had such a man to be guilty of the impudence of aspiring to the dignity of heroism or martyrdom! He is a humbug—nor did Esop chronicle the last 'ass in a lion's skin'!"

Poor Fellow!

The editor of the Newport Free Labor Advocate is in great tribulation. Hear him:

"SUGAR.—If any of my patrons can spare a little Free Labor Sugar, it would be thankfully received on subscription, if they think it proper that we should be indulged in such a luxury: if they do not, we must submit to the privation, though it be somewhat under the cross."

Now we advise him, that if he has such a hatred of colored people that he can't eat the sugar they make, but must have that made by white people—or if he thinks white people ought to make it while the colored ones do nothing, he should learn to do as we do—go without it altogether. It is not such a terrible "privation" after all, as we know by thirty odd years' experience, to go without sugar and milk. These "free labor" people ought to be Grahamites, and have no cause for grumbling.

POSTMASTER AT INDIANAPOLIS.—Dr. Livingston Dunlap has been appointed Postmaster at Indianapolis, in place of Samuel Henderson, removed, as we learn from the Journal. Was there any design in leaving this change until after the election? Marion county, in which Indianapolis is located, is a very closely contested county, and gave a small majority for two locofoco Representatives.—Ohio State Journal.

If there was any design in it, it was to defeat a pretended Democrat, who was an applicant for the same office, from acting openly with the Whigs, and is chargeable here. Are you any better satisfied, Mr. Journal?

OUR ARMY IN TEXAS.—Correct information shows the U. S. Army in Texas to amount to about 5000 regular soldiers, besides the Texas militia and some 2000 independent volunteers. Tens of thousands of volunteers in the Mississippi valley stand ready to move at a moment's warning.

THE TRUE SPIRIT.—Six hundred Irishmen in New Orleans assembled in public meeting on the demand for troops, and with the greatest enthusiasm declared their readiness to enroll themselves for the defence of their adopted country. The German Yagers also volunteered to a man. Indeed, the enthusiasm of the citizens of foreign birth was not a whit less than the true native feeling manifested on this occasion.

A duel was lately fought at New Orleans, between a Pole and a shoe-maker. Arms, pistols; distance, 5 paces; result, both killed; comment, GOOD.

The Independent Treasury.

The Washington Correspondent of the Boston Post, writes on this subject, as follows:

The safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenues will form an important item in the deliberations and action of the next Congress, and it is, perhaps, not too early to direct public attention to it now. What will be done is not yet an easy problem to solve; what ought to be done is no problem at all. The Independent Treasury was repealed by the notorious Congress of 1841, and at the same time had been afforded to test its practicability. Separation of the affairs of Government from the agency of Banks, State or National, was made one of the issues of the last Presidential election. The 8th resolution of the Democratic National Convention, held in May, 1844, at Baltimore, reported by Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, and adopted unanimously, was as follows:

"Resolved, THAT THE SEPARATION OF THE MONETARY OF THE GOVERNMENT FROM BANKING INSTITUTIONS IS INDISPENSABLE FOR THE SAFETY OF THE FUNDS OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND OF THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE."

The election of Polk and Dallas followed this emphatic declaration of principle, and hence the conclusion is irresistible that a vast majority of the people of this Union prefer an Independent Treasury system to any other. The President will unquestionably enforce it strongly in his annual Message, and so will the Secretary of the Treasury in his report upon the National Finances. You may rely upon it, though, that the money power will make another desperate rally to defeat it. The snake is not yet scotched, nor the last gleam of sunshine will be snuffed out with a dangerous vitality. At the mere sound of "divorce of Bank and State," hordes of hired emissaries and Bank robbers will besiege the very kneading troughs of legislation, and bribery and corruption will stalk abroad at noonday with all the pomp and circumstance of a Democratic Convention. If they discover that their arguments cannot avail against a Democratic preponderance so overwhelming, so as to defeat the measure altogether, their recourse will be to do so, to spoil it of its efficacy, so to reduce its fair proportions and weaken its energy, as to render it comparatively useless and inoperative. No effort, which long cultivated sophistry can suggest, will be spared to defeat the intentions of the framers, by the introduction of cunningly devised sections, or even apparently unimportant amendments, which they will endeavor to pass by a vote of the majority, but which will be so framed as to be relinquished by speculating brokers without an effort. Not they indeed! They must be driven off by the strong arm of the law, or they will retain their hold whilst an ounce of blood remains.

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History of the Van Rensselaer Manor.

The continued troubles among the tenants of the Van Rensselaer Manor, and the progress of revolt and outrage upon other similarly situated estates in the State of New York, have naturally excited a general desire to know something of the history of the case. The Rev. Corbitt Van Rensselaer, of Burlington, New Jersey, (a son of the late Patroon, but who has no interest in that part of his father's estate,) has responded to this desire in a long letter, which presents a comprehensive view of the origin and condition of the Manor, and the causes of the existing disaffection among the tenants. We avail ourselves of the following intelligible abstract of it by the Courier and Enquirer:

1. The Manor of Rensselaerwick extends from a point twelve miles below, to a point twelve miles above, Albany, north and south, and to a distance each side of the Hudson of twenty-four miles; it is therefore 24 miles in length and 48 in width, embracing the counties of Albany and Troy, and some villages excepted. It was purchased by a Dutch gentleman, Holland, in order to encourage emigrants, made liberal offers to Patroons, who should plant colonies in New Netherlands. Killian Van Rensselaer, at various times, from 1630 to 1637, purchased lands from the Indian chiefs, in presence of the Governor making payment in full. These purchases were confirmed by the authorities at Fort Amsterdam; by the Dutch Government at home; by the English in 1664; again in 1685; and still again in 1704; and finally by the State of New York in 1821, by a provision of the Constitution saying, that nothing in that instrument "shall affect any grants of land within this State, made by the authority of the King or his predecessors."

The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature last year said expressly that if this was not a good title, there can certainly be none in the State.

3. Most of the Manor is settled under perpetual leases, by which tenants hold the farms in perpetuity, with a reservation to the proprietor of mines and streams, the right to erect mills and cut timber for them, the right of ingress and egress over the land so needed, and a quarter of the purchase money on every alienation of the estate otherwise than by will. The tenant is bound to pay a yearly rent in wheat, four fat fowls, and a day's service, and to pay all taxes. 4. The rent paid by the Heideberg and Rensselaer farmers is ten bushels of wheat per one hundred acres, and the average of the whole Manor is eleven bushels per one hundred acres—less than one bushel to nine acres. These are the prominent facts concerning the tenure by which these lands are held. The title of the proprietors is perfectly good—the rents are low, and the whole is held according to express agreement. The grievances complained of by the tenants, and which are made the pretexts of the rebellion and refusal to pay the rents, are thus stated. 1. They allege a want of title in the landlord; this has been disproved, and if it were well founded, they, certainly, have no better title than the proprietor. 2. Some complain because they pay in wheat instead of money. There can be no practical grievance in this provision, as with money wheat can always be purchased; the requisite amount can always be raised; and the arrangement was made expressly for the benefit of the tenants. 3. The pair of fowls and the day's service represented by the Judiciary Committee as being always commuted at the market price when desired. 4. The reservation to the landlord of a quarter of the money, when the farms are sold, is complained of; but it should be borne in mind, that it cost the holder nothing; that he agreed to the condition; that he gets three-fourths when he has no ownership in it; and above all, these quarter sales have very rarely been executed by the proprietors, and may have been commuted at very small prices. 5. The reservation of mines and streams is complained of; but it is a part of the contract, and practically it has no effect as no mines have been discovered. 6. The tenants say they have paid for the land; by paying rent for a series of years, and should therefore be its owners; the same rule would release a borrower from the obligation to repay the principal of a debt, if he had paid the interest for a long time. 7. Another complaint is that back rents have been allowed to accumulate; this is as much the fault of tenant, as the proprietor, and moreover the late Patroon made the most positive and benevolent provisions in his will, for abatement in whole or in part of these back rents. 8. It is said the tenants have been degraded to vassals; the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature have declared their belief that this grievance exists only in imagination.

These are the grievances of which the tenants complain: and no one can fail to see that they are utterly unfounded, or at least inadequate to justify the steps they have taken. The writer of the communication next alludes to the propositions that have been made to remove the three alien laws, and the disaffection on the part of the tenants. The proprietors have never proposed, in new leases, to renew any of the objectionable clauses, but have been perfectly willing to unite with tenants in cancelling all the old leases, and changing the mode of tenure, so that wheat rent should be converted into money rent, and the farms purchased at the price of which the rent due would be the interest. The tenants profess to agree to these terms, but a difference arises as to the price of the wheat, and the rate of interest; the proprietors wish to take the average price of wheat for the last ten years, (which would be about \$1.25) and to estimate the interest at 5 per cent; the tenants refuse to allow over \$1.00 per bushel for the wheat, and demand the interest to be estimated at 7 per cent. The difference between these views will be seen at a glance—224 bushels, at \$1.25 per bushel, are \$280.50, which would be the annual rent; and this at 5 per cent would be the interest of \$750, the price of the farm on the proprietors' scale. On the other hand, 224 bushels, at \$1.00 make the yearly rent only \$224, and at 7 per cent would call for a principal of only \$322 on the tenants' scale. As this seems the more honest difference of opinion involved in the case, we copy the following passage in vindication of the proprietors' claim from the communication of Mr. Van Rensselaer:

"The proprietors have in their favor, the consideration that the rate of interest on long and permanent loans, (such as these must be estimated,) has always been 5 per cent, which is the rate at the present time; and furthermore, that money does not now command, even for a single year, more than 6 per cent. The practical operation of the adoption of these two scales, would be that on the landlord's calculation the land would bring \$4 per acre, and on the tenant's calculation only \$2.00. If it be added that the average price at which tenants have sold the farms on the Manor has been heretofore about \$35.00 per acre, subject to the annual rent, the fairness of the proprietors' calculation is manifestly more than apparent."

"The tenants, in addition to the low price at which they want to obtain their farms in fee simple, demand that the day's service, and fowls shall be thrown in without any commutation price; whilst the proprietors think that these are as much entitled to a fair money equivalent as the other stipulations of the lease. The Judiciary Committee express their opinion about being sought to follow: 'Your committee are well assured that the tenants can have all the relief to which they are in justice and equality entitled, directly from the proprietors of the Manor.'"

Henry Clay Domingo.

The Cincinnati Herald notices the course pursued by Henry Clay, during the late disturbances at Lexington. From this, it would seem, that the new saddle is not yet entirely adjusted on the black horse. The Journal must tighten the girths a little.

HENRY CLAY.—The preliminary mob meeting was held in Lexington on Thursday. The adjourned meeting took place the following day, and then it was decided a storm was about to burst on Cassius M. Clay. The next morning, Henry Clay left Kentucky for the White Sulphur Springs! It is generally understood that his departure at such a crisis was dictated by prudential considerations. His great influence qualified him to act as a peacemaker. His presence would have been a great relief to the people, and it was his duty to have manifested in his support, last fall; and his Northern friends would naturally expect him to exert himself for the suppression of unlawful proceedings, especially when directed to the overthrow of a free press, and that press belonging to his kinsman. But had he yielded to these considerations, he would have increased his popularity, and then it is not likely that he would have been in Kentucky. What could he do under such circumstances! Dodge the difficulty. And so he left.

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